

## **Appendix 12**

### **Potential Government Maintenance, Reconditioning, Renovation or Improvement Projects (MRRI)**

This appendix will describe government responsibilities, how these responsibilities may be incorporated into a Granger-Thye Fee Offset Agreement and lists common MRRI projects.

**Government Maintenance, Reconditioning, Renovation, or Improvement.** Maintenance reconditioning, renovation, or improvement that arrests deterioration, improves and upgrades facilities, and appreciably prolongs the life of the property. Examples include but are not limited to installing a new roof, new floor, or new siding; rebuilding boilers; replacing pipes, pumps, and motors; repairing or maintaining the paths, lands, walks, walls, or landscaping adjacent to other government-owned structures; replacing vault toilets with flush facilities, paving interior roads, upgrading facilities, and installing utilities; and performing exterior painting and refinishing. Exterior painting that repairs unsightly visual marks caused by everyday use does not meet the definition outlined above. Government maintenance, reconditioning, renovation or improvement, whether performed by the holder or the Forest Service, shall be performed at the sole discretion of the authorized officer.

The government may choose to perform these types of activities with funds from appropriations or with Granger-Thye Fee Offset funds.

**Granger-Thye Fee Offset Agreement.** Before issuance of this permit and before each operating season thereafter, the Forest Service and the holder shall enter into an annual written Granger-Thye fee offset agreement that specifies the government maintenance, reconditioning, renovation and improvement to be used to offset the permit fee (see Appendix 11). The agreement shall specify whether the concessionaire shall be required or has the option to enter into a collection agreement to have the Forest Service perform the work. The agreement shall enumerate the portion of the permit fee to be offset by the cost of work performed by the holder and the schedule for completion of offset work. Additionally, the agreement shall specify the portion of the permit fee to be offset by the cost of work performed by the Forest Service. The agreement shall specify which projects are to be used for offset that year and shall also include standards for completion of the projects and examples of allowable costs.

It is likely that major purchases of materials and supplies will be made by the Forest Service due to GSA contracting advantages.

**Examples of Common Government MRRI Projects**

<b>Projects</b>	<b>Estimated Costs</b>
Repair campground entrance gate and gate to RV Loop	\$2000
Remove old fee tube at entrance	\$500
Install tables and fire rings at campsite sites at entrance	\$2500
Repair “Double Lake” entrance sign	\$250
Make fishing piers “ABA” compliant	\$2,500
Level ground around fire rings and table pads in sites 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, and 14	\$3,000
Mechanically remove vegetation to improve visuals for RV sites 55, 59, and 62	\$5,000
Paint Lodge Building	\$2,500
Remove Group site G	\$2,000
Replace lighting fixtures in RV Loop Bathrooms	\$1,500
Level tent pads and repair, replace borders	\$3,500
Lake Shore Trail maintenance and repair	\$3,000

Projects that change the style, materials, colors, site type, development scale, and/or that cost \$2,500 or more must undergo a forest review process. Except for emergency repairs which can be expedited, scheduling this review can take two weeks or more. This should be factored into implementation planning for MRRI projects.